THE IRISH FAIRIES.

SOME OF THE TALES TOLD OF THEM

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH, LONDONDERRY, IRELAND, July 13 .-Though the ordinary superstitions of the Irish peasantry may occasionally possess a decidedly grewsome and grisly nature, that portion which pertains to the fairy mythology of Ireland is full of revelation of belief in the almost universally comforting and friendly agency of every form of fairy, elf, guome or imp. They are of course possessed of supernatural powers, but no one ever heard of an Irish fairy or imp harming anybody of right motive and life. Indeed, however wide and deep may be one's study of or acquaintance with these intangible folk of Erin, no instance can be found of printed record or from among the countless tales of the peasantry regarding their wellestablished doings, which could bring discredit upon their conduct, or make of the entire "wee tolk" race aught but a benignant allied force of other good influences and Tracing their exact origin is a very diffi-

cult matter. The word sidh or sith, pronounced and Anglicized into "shee," was always applied in the oldest known Celtic writings to the residences, palaces and baunts of those immortals of the remotest Gædhelic or Erse mythology. In this mythology was found the "man of the Sidns," or the "far-shee," and also the "woman of the Sidhs," or the "bann-shee." In the Gædhelic mythology, however, were two classes of these immortals. One of these consisted of imps or demons having the power of taking upon themselves the body of man or woman at will, and by wooing human men and women, and particularly in holding out ravishing promises of immortality, thus leading them into fatal unions, through which the souls of the mortals so deluded were endiessly banished from heaven.

THE SECOND CLASS were semi-immortals and magicians, wholly devoted to Druidism and the Black Art.
These beings are the mystic folk who originally possessed Erin and who gradually emerge from the realm of phantoms and legends giving place to the forms and activities of men, where the hand of history begins to draw saids the veil from the silences. gins to draw aside the veil from the silences. By many searchers into ancient Irish lore, they are interchangeable with the mythical Tuniha De Dananns. Those who believe Ireland to have been peopled before the coming of the Milesian colony, regard the Tuatha De Dananns as the aboriginal race, and their gradual and mysterious fading-out of existence as largely the groundwork of ancient and present Irish mythology. Those who hold to the belief that the Milesians were the first human occupants of Erin, are willing enough to regard the Tuatha De Dananns as those imaginable beings easily created in the fanciful thought of the incon wanderers; who naturally enough could not comprehend, from their Eastern origin and associations, any land unpeopled and un-known of men. Whether the mythical race had existence, or whether its people were creatures of the imagination only, so soon as the records of the doings of men came to be kept in ancient Erin there were al-ready centuries behind in which people of some sort existed, whose wonderful skill in the erection of sepulchral mounds, and in the making of metal ornaments and slender and delicately formed spear heads, was such as to compel on the part of a less skillful and more warlike people the gradual deifi-cation of this mysterious race, and their eventual identification with the local phan-toms and gods of the earliest historically

known people of Ireland.

True it is that in the oldest Irish authorities the fairies are often called the Tuntha De Dananns, and the latter are in turn given the virtues and powers of immortals and fairies. Their final dispersion after the two disastrous battles of Tailteann and Druim Lighean was fairy-like enough. They "held a meeting at Brugh, on the Boyne, under the presidency of Manannan; and by his advice they distributed and quartered themselves on the pleasant hills (sidhs) of Erin." Hence an easy transformation to "men and women of the hills" can be traced. Many of these sidhs are known to-day from local tradition and nomenclature.

nomenclature. SEEN IN NAMES.

The learned Joyce states that the names of no less than 70 Irish townlands contain Shee and its modifications; while anyone who will tramp about Ireland for a little, or for that matter even glance over its map for a half hour, will find names of vales, streams, glens, mountains and hills, in countless numbers, which, in their Celtic form, have for from one to two thousand years been known as This or That "of or years been known as This or That "of or from the fairies." Sheetrim (Sidh-dhruim) or "fairy-ridge," was the old name of the Rock of Cashel, on Which I stood but a few days ago, and also of six townlands of County Armugh. Knocknasheega (Cnocna-sige), near Cappoquin, in County Waterford, is the "hill of the tairies." Cuilna-sige), near Cappoquin, in County Waterford, is the 'hill of the tairies." Cull-sheeghary is the name of two townlands in County Sligo, and its Celtic meaning is "the fairies' forest." Ballysakeery, in Mayo, means "the town of the fairy hill." The Sheehys, a townland in Tipperary, means "the fairy mountains." The Shee Hills, in County Meath, are "the fairy hills." Cloonshee, in County Roscommon, is "a fairy meadow." Mullaghshee, at Ballysbannon, Donegal, is "the hill of the fairy palace." These illustrations could be multiplied iadefinitely; and there will be found names whose original and only present meaning comprehend every imaginable form of "rath or fort of the fairies," "the mill of the fairies," the place of the fairies dance, "fairy spring," "the glen of the wee folk," "the burn where the fairies sing," "the fairies' pool," "the charge of the fairies' fa glen of the wee folk," "the burn where the fairies sing," "the fairies' pool," "the church of the fairy hill," "the fairies' blacksmith shop," "storehouse of the fairies," "the fairies cavern," "the mines of the fairies," "the fairies cavern," "the mines of the fairies," and I even found a few weeks since, up among the misty heights of the Twelve Pins of Bunnebeola, in Connamara, a lovely basin-like hollow near the top of wild Bengower, which the peasants for 2,000 years have called by no other name than "the place where the fairies wed."

In the gradual evolution of the fairies of Ireland, that portion of its demnology providing malevolent magicians of an impish nature has been almost wholly extirpated. The "far-shee" or "man of the hills," in ancient times was a very wicked fellow indeed up to all manner of wigard harm and deed, up to all manner of wizard harm, and making no distinction whatever between good and bad people in his depredations. So, too, the "ban-shee" or woman of the hills," or "woman of the fairy mansions" as she is more pleasantly known to-day, was looked upon in olden times as a most vinlooked upon in olden times as a most vindictive and hurtful female demon. The former has been replaced by a throng of pleasant-mannered imps, possessed of much humor, with an occasional turn of practical joking, while not one in a score could be fairly accused of downright meanness. The latter has also, while retaining her original personality to a degree, been what might be called the fairy mother of ; an endless brood of lightsome fairies, who under no circumstances annoy other humans than those of evil heart and sordid nature, and who are full of rewards to the generous, the sacrificial and the good. The banshee itself, as everybody knows, is that sad-voiced one which, in the nature of a guardian spirit, comes to certain Irish families of long, unbroken line, and gives notice by pitiful lamentation, often accom-

ALMOST WIPED OUT.

panied by the wringing and clapping of hands, of approaching death. By those who believe in her in Ireland to-day, she is some-A Band of Intangible Little Folk
That Never Do Anyone a Wrong.

THEIR ORIGIN A DARK MYSTERY.

They May Have Had an Existence, but if So,
None Know Aught of It.

Believe in her in Ireland to-day, she is sometimes regarded as a spirit from purgatorial realms, released from penance when this pathetic mission is accomplished; by some she is thought to be a direct envoy from the spirit world; but by all she is believed to be the temporary personation of some deceased member of the family to which her grievous message is brought. She is never trifled with, startled or vexed; for if this should happen the banshee would never again honor the same family, at least for a generation of time, with its tenderly plaintive presence.

POSSESSING GREAT POWER. All Irish fairies are capable of conferring

All Irish fairies are capable of conterring sure benefits, and their power for punishing evil is regarded as boundless. Consequently they are a folk commanding more than ordi-nary respect; and they are universally spoken of either in the tender and friendly manner of "our neighbors," or with that manner of "our neighbors," or with that delicate deference easily recognizable in the appellation of "the good people." Ghosts, phantoms and demons form a goodly part of the tairy phantasmagoria of Ireland. One of the most hideous of these, and yet a fel-low of infinite drollery, is the dullaghan. He is generally found with his head under He is generally found with his head under his arm, in his pocket, or where a number of them are together, flinging it merrily at some other dullaghan, or again engaged with it in games of foot ball; and I fancy Washington Irving had got an inkling of Irish dullaghans before he penned his inimitable tales of "Ichabod Crane" and "Rip Van Winkle." I found them curiously occupied in the southwest of Ireland. The Kerry fishermen claim that once each year at a fishermen claim that once each year, at a certain time of the tide, a ship manned with certain time of the tide, a saip manned with a headless crew sails thrice around Valentia Island, in search of a former pirate captain, who lost his head and ship in that channel, in an engagement with Queen Anne's forces. Ballindollaghan, in County Ros-common, was a noted haunt of these odd common, was a noted haunt of these odd creatures, and was so named in their honor. Drumarraght, in County Fermanagh, is "the place of the specters," arraght being Irish for an apparition. Then there are shirtless goblins; for Lough Gillaganleny, the name of several tiny lakes in Ireland, means nothing more nor less than "the lake of the shirtless fellows." Tobertasha is a coffin-shaped well near Kilnamonna, in Clare; and the signification of its Celtic name Tobertas'. the signification of its Celtic name, Tobar-a'taise, is the "well of the ghost." Killeennagallive (Irish, Cilliu-na-ndealbh) in
Tipperary, is "the little church of
the phantoms."

But of all Irish fairies the most exasper-atingly impish practical joker is the lepre-chaun. He has many names in Celtic, such chaun. He has many names in Celtic, such as luprachaun, luricane, lurrigadane, cluricane, luppercadane, loughryman, and the correct designation from which all these corruptions have come, luchorpan, from lu, "everything very small," and corpan, diminutive of corp, a body. Leprechaun is the name now universally bestowed in Ireland name now universally bestowed in Ireland upon this merry little sprite. He is still more familiarly known among the peasantry as "the little imp in green." To a hair's breadth he is just 12 inches in height. He is dressed in a little green coat with long, dainty tails, a bright scarlet vest, the prettiest knee breeches of puce velvet you ever be-held, with green silk hose, and low pumps with buckles studded with either diamonds or sparkling drops of dew. There is a jaunty barrhad or cap on his head, with the daintiest of dudheens stuck under the band at one side, and a jewel of emeralds, in the form of a shamrock, at the other. A film of form of a shamrock, at the other. A film of lace made from rarest cobweb is gathered at his throat, another foamy rift of the same rolls over the edges of his little vest, and he wears a wonderful fob of wrought and blazing gold. His eyes are no bigger than doll's beads; but they are the merriest eyes that ever glistened; his mouth is very large from continual laughter; and his paunch is something wonderful to behold, developed intoutrageous proportion from the shaking of his sides from uncontrollable merricantall the result of his "jokes, deceptions and all the result of his "jokes, deceptions and diversions" upon those who endeavor to use him for gain. Indeed the little fellow seems to embody the idea of an endless torment and scourge to those who permit themselves to become possessed of unholy greed and

THE GREATEST LITTLE JOKER.

Patient plodding, hard labor, and a cheery spirit under deprivation and suffer-ing, are all worthy and true characteristics of the lowly of Ireland. These are surely more or less rewarded in various ways by the leprechaun; but woe to the sordid spirit who endeavors to amass riches through the agency of this "little imp in green." His is the power to give sudden and great wealth. He has mills and mines and storewealth. He has mills and mines and store-houses of treasure innumerable. He is to every Irish man, woman and child as the end of the seductive rainbow and its kettle of gold to our own childhood's fancy, with this important difference. The leprechaun is an entity; an actuality. No one dare deny his possession of all the treasures neces-sary to instantly lift one from poverty to POWER AND RICHES.

Thousands of aching Irish eyes have Thousands of aching Irish eyes have feasted upon his gorgeous person and tantalizing face. Besides, you have the evidence of scores of places in Ireland being named from his known haunts. Near the old city of Cong in Mayo, there is the Mullenlupraghaun cave, or "the leprechaun's mill." Here in former times good people left their caskeens of corn at nightfall, and came the pert marging to find. mill." Here in former times good people left their caskeens of corn at nightfall, and came the next morning to find them full of meal, ground by the obliging leprechauns during the night. Only the other day I ascended Knocknalooricaun, near Lismore Castle, in County Waterford. It is the "hill of the looricauns," or leprechauns. Poulaluppercadaun is a "pool of the leprechauns" which I looked into at the edge of the Kilorgian bog a few weeks ago over in County Kerry. And then have not I myself seen many a score of peasant folk who have told me, as I sat on the "stranger's seat" by the hobs of their cabins, from Malin Head to Dingle Bay, of the times when their brother, or father, or mother, or grandfather, or grandmother had not only seen the leprechaun with their own eyes, but had actually caught the little imp, and but had actually caught the little imp, and but for their great excitement at the critical moment, "swate bad luck to them!" would moment, "swate bad luck to them!" would have gained the great treasure? There is no doubt about this little imp in green. But the conditions of securing his treasure trove are such that he almost invariably succeeds in defeating your greed and making you the laughing stock of a whole county and half another, more power to him for his cunning. If you can

CATCH HIM AND HOLD HIM until he is compelled to yield, you will gain all. Or, if you once catch his eye and never remove your own, you will succeed. But he has a gently-swung backdoor out of every difficulty. Get both your hands about his big paunch and squeeze him until he is black in the face, and he will whimper, "Faith an its yours if I can be after tasting." black in the face, and he will whimper, "Faith, an' its yours, if I can be after tastin' me own breath!" You loose your grip a little, and in a twinkling he has popped out of your handa, "an' is givin' yez the five fingers at his beautiful pug nose." Follow him over bog and mountain, through fen and glen, and corner him quite at the peak of cloud-capped Carrantuohill, the highest mountain in Ireland, and he is more than your match still. "Well, here we are thin!" he will exclaim in a tone of praise for your great pluck. "Where is that treasure?" you sternly reply, never taking your eyes from his own. "There, behind yer fut ye gossoon!" You are startled, and suddenly look behind you. The spell is broken. A way speeds the leprechaun with a maddening laugh that crazes you into shying great boulders after him down the mountain side; and you return to your everyday labors

HAYTI AND DOMINGO.

Two Republics in Which the People Are Vastly Different.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED

About the Latter. Which is an Inviting Field for Americans.

NO WARS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Boston, July 26.—It is a singular fact but it is nevertheless true, that the majority of Americans regard San Domingo and the Republic of Hayti as one and the same country. Hon. H. C. C. Atwood, United States Consul at San Domingo for the past eight years, was in town a day or two ago, and in response to a question put to him,

"Yes, I find that the major portion of the people of our country have a very erroneous impression of San Domingo. San Domingo, as you well know, was discovered by Columbus. Its original name was Hispanioia or Little Spain. The island was afterward divided between the French and Spaniards. The easterly or Spanish portion was two-thirds of the island and was called Quigualla. It was discovered on a Sunday, and so Columbus christened it San Domingo, after the great saint. In the western or French section slavery was introduced, and hence the population was largely made up of Africans or blacks. Strange to say, slavery was not introduced to any great extent in the eastern end of the island. The native Caribs, or Indians, numbering several millions, were utilized by the Spaniards in working the gold mines, building a walled city and constructing immense fortifications, now to be seen in a perfect state of "Yes, I find that the major portion of the walled city and constructing immense fortifications, now to be seen in a perfect state of preservation at San Domingo City and many other portions of the republic. American tourists, including several from Boston, have said to me recently that it is exceedingly strange that San Domingo has remained in obscurity, with its splendid relies of antiquity, which, if generally known, would bring thousands of Americans who visit the West Indies. The population of the eastern portion, known as

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. are chiefly descendants of the Caribs and the Spaniards, making a race in appearance not unlike the Spaniards themselves. San Domingo is often taken for Hayti in speaking of the revolutionary tendencies of the latter country. This is a great mistake. The two peoples are distinct in every particular—in language, customs and their general deportment. The Dominican is kind, hospitable and very attentive to strangers. You may travel through the republic, unarmed or without protection, and the humblest and poorest man or woman will greet you kindly in his home and have you partake of whatever accommodation it affords, and will absolutely refuse any compensation that you chiefly descendants of the Caribs and lutely refuse any compensation that you may offer. This is the character of the whole

people.
"In their revolutionary upheavals, which are fast disappearing, life and property are respected, and especially those of strangers. The cases are isolated where this has been otherwise, except by naturalized Cubans, otherwise, except by naturalized Cubaus, Porto Ricans or persons of Spanish extraction, who interiere with the politics of the country and are maltreated, and then appeal to their Governments as having been outraged. These instances are often published without any explanation, to the great detriment of the country. The Spanish portion of the Dominican republic is just as beautiful as nature could have made it. There is an immore area in almost virgin

portion of the Dominican republic is just as beautiful as nature could have made it. There is an immense area in almost virgin state, capable of supporting in luxury and ease quite 10,000,000 of people. The population is a sparse one, numbering not more than \$00,000. It abounds in beautiful woods, such as mahogany, satin wood, fustic, etc. There are scarcely any roads or means of conveyance to have these valuable woods shipped to foreign countries."

Referring to the Government, Consul Atwood said it was a very liberal one. It is composed of a President, Vice President, Supreme Court and a National Cengress made up of 12 districts. The President is invested with the power to appoint the following Cabinet officers: The Secretary of State of Foreign Relation, the Secretary of State of Finance and Commerce, the Secretary of State of Finance and Commerce, the Secretary of State of Finance and Commerce, the Secretary of State of War and Marine. This Cabinet must be confirmed by the Congress. All

ACTS OF THE GOVEKNMENT,

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, other than laws, are transacted by the Executive power, and each Minister gives a detailed account of the officers of his department through the President to Congress, which meets on the 27th of February of each year and continues in session 90 days. All contracts and concessions granted by the Executive power must be submitted to Congress for its approval and published in the official paper, after having received the signature of the Corresponding Secretary of State before it can become a law. All laws emanating from Congress, after a third reading at three district meetings, are forwarded to the President for execution. If not returned within eight days they become laws. A two-thirds vote of Congress will set aside the Executive veto. The Congress is made up of two Representatives from each province and from each district. There are six provinces and six districts, or 22 members, who form the National Congress. other than laws, are transacted by the Exec-

22 members, who torm the National Congress.

The President, Vice President, members of the Congress and Judges of the Supreme. Court are chosen by an electoral college by primaries in each district. The vote of each college district is forwarded to the National Congress, the members of which count the vote and declare the election.

Every foreigner has, under the Constitution, the same right to acquire property and engage in business, without let or hindrance as a Dominican. His property is subject to the protection of the Government just so long as he does not surrender his nationality. Aliens may become naturalized after a residence of one year, by making declaration of intention to the competent authorities. The country has developed rapidly in recent years, owing to the large amount of foreign capital which is being invested principally by Americans.

There is a great tendency to Americanize the country. The President is a very liberal man, and admires the progressive spirit of the Yankees. He is very solicitous to have them come to San Domingo, and offers every inducement and facility in the way of

of
GRANTING VALUABLE FRANCHISES.

He has given the Bay State Fruit Company, of Boston, of which Mr. William M. Snow is the President, a very profitable concession to develop the fruit trade. This company has already established a large plantation, and I am told that the bananas are now being brought here on steamships. If this company would increase its capital San Domingo would become one of the most important fruit producing islands in the West Indies, on account of proximity to the United States. Its most distant points would be about 1,600 miles, so you see an ordinary 12-knot steamer could make the trip in six days. The republic is rapidly being spanned by railroads constructed by Americans. Mr. Nathaniel McKay, a New Yorker, is building an iron bridge across the Ozama river, connecting San Domingo City with the historical town of Pagarito. Mr. McKay has the absolute usufruct of the river for 30 years, which will be a very large income upon the capital invested.

Mr. H. L. Bean, Vice President of the railroad company known as the San Domingo Central, has been granted a concession in land, etc., to construct a road from Barahona on the south to Mazavilla on the north. This road passes through the valuable worded forest of Neiba and the immense salt mountains, about 25 miles from Barahona. These salt mines are inexhaustible, and a roduce salt in blocks, as beautifully transfurent as ice. It is said to be the very beat known. Samples of it can be GRANTING VALUABLE FRANCHISES.

seeh at Mr. Bean's, No. 32 Liberty street, New York. Mr. Ogden P. Bell, another New Yorker, has also been granted a splendid concession to build a railroad from San Domingo to, 4zus. This branch of the road from San Domingo City to San Gristo is now being constructed. This, in a few months, will cause a new era in the civilization and mercantile aspects of San Domingo. It opens up a splendid country and will pay in the start. The Government being confident of this has guaranteed to Mr. Pell and his associates an interest at 6 per cent on a capital of \$400,000 to invest on the first 25 miles. This district now produces a large quantity of sugar, coffee, cocoa and so on. It is

RICH IN MINERALS.

such as gold, copper and iron. The iron is said to be of a better and richer quality and larger quantity than the iron mines in Santiago de Cuba.

"It might be important," continued Mr. Atwood, "for you to know that the entire sugar crop of San Domingo is shipped to the United States, and that all the provisions are imported from the United States. Americans have now the command of the ions are imported from the United States. Americans have now the command of the cotton goods trade and are fast monopolizing that of boots and shoes. Unfortunately for the two countries the reciprocity treaty of the late Secretary Frelinghuysen and the Hon. Manuel de Jesus Galvan, Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic, submitted to Congress by President Arthur near the close of his administration, was withdrawn by President Cleveland, and, for some cause, was never re-submitted. This was a great mistake, and what I should call poor diplomacy. Råd it been ratified it would have given to our Government the entire West Indies and South American trade in a very iew months, and would have

entire West Indies and South American trade in a very few months, and would have stopped the pretensions of Spain in its treaty with the United States, which has occupied the attention of our Government with no result whatever."

Touching the finances of the country, Mr. Attwood remarked that they had become greatly improved by the placing of a loan of \$4,000,000 in Holland, with which the Government had paid off its interior indebtedness and reduced its interest. This was a bold stroke of policy of President Hereaux. The revenue of the country is now collected by Dutch bankers, who turn over to the Government yearly a certain amount to by Dutch bankers, who turn over to the Government yearly a certain amount to meet its highest expenses, the balance being held to pay the interest and sinking fund on the loan. An adjustment is had at the end of each year, and the surplus, leas \$50,000, is turned over to the Government. This \$50,000 is held to meet any probable deficit in the revenue. The Consul said that the contract was secured by him for an American syndicate, but the by him for an American syndicate, but the projector of the same failed to put up \$10,of the United States, which was a greater misfortune for us. We had the call, as both the President and Congress were in favor of placing the loan in the United States, which was a greater misfortune for us. We had the call, as both the President and Congress were in favor of placing the loan in the United States.

A MAN OF PEACE AND WAR.

Mr. Attwood was asked about the present status of the Dominican Republic, and said that he considered it to be in the best possible condition. President Hereaux was a capable and wise statesman, as well as a fearless and intrepid warrior. He had maintained peace and crushed out every attempt at revolution in the past ten years. He had just been re-elected for another four years. He just been re-elected for another four years. He had a very peculiar way in managing the affairs of San Domingo. The President never sends even his most confidential general to put down a revolution. He always heads the army himself, and up to the pre ent time has been successful in quelling all disturbances. Contrary to tradition after putting down an insurrection he never exe-

outes one of the revolters.

"During my stay as Consul," added Mr. Attwood, "covering a period of eight years, there has been not a single political execution. He is liked by all foreigners who come in contact with him."

A TOO FAITHFUL WORKMAN, To Save a Building He Sacrifices Himself and is Dying in Great Agony.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—John Myers, a carpenter, was at work on a building this morning when a gasoline stove exploded within, and the dwelling was threatened with fire. He rushed into the house grasped the stove around which the flames were leaping and raising it to his shoulders ran out into the street. The gasoline poured down his back and arms and soon the flames were burning his flesh, but he clung to his flery burden until he had conveyed it where fiery burden until he had conveyed it where it could do no further damages. His sole thought was to save the house from destruc-tion. When he had dropped his burden he was suffering intense torture. The bystan-ders extinguished the flames. His back and arms were literally roasted and the blood ran in streams from his burned body. There is little hope for his recovery.

SENATOR DORSEY'S TRIAL.

ft Begins After He Has Purged Rimself of

NEW YORK, July 26 .- Ex-Senato Stephen W. Dorsey was before Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, to-day and explained both orally and by affidavits that his absence from examination in supplementary proceedings was due to illness and not to any intention to evade inquiry or be disrespectful to the Court. Judge O'Brien thereupon discharged him, he agreeing to be on hand this atternoon for examination. Mr. Dorsey appeared before Thompson, Ackerly and Kaufman in the Mills building at 1 P. M., and proceedings were at once entered into. It was announced to the press that no information would be given out un-less the matter was filed in court.

THE ADIRONDACKS are described in to-morrow's DISPATOR by Kamera, who tells of the jolity and freedom of a summer camp in the moun-tains.



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HENRY WALTER, Prop'r., JNO. B. SCHLOSSER, Manager, late of Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburg. jy7-59

beach, sea end of Virginia avenu-EOD BUCK & MCCLELLAN.

372 Pearl St., New York mh30-27-8

DEATH IN THE WATER

Absolute Poison in Nearly Every American City and Town-What Will be the Result Before the End of Summer.

WHAT did you find?"
"Almost everything; It was just reaking

"Almost everything: it was just resking with poison."
The above remark was made by a prominent scientist to the board of health officer just after examining a drop of Croton, New York, water through the microscope. The water of nearly every city in America is filled with poison. It is caused by decaying matter and animal life. What is the result? A fearful increase of sickness and death, both among children and grown people. The papers are filled with accounts of it. Millions upon millions of germs of fever, cholera morbus and contagion are in every swallow of water.

But people say:
"What can we do, stop drinking?"
"No."

"Resort to stimulanta?"

"No."

"Resort to stimulants?"

"No. Kill the germs in the water and before they can come into the body. Three drops of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer poured into a glass of water before drinking will kill the germs and make the most poisonous water pure and healthy. The best medical talent in the land have asserted this for years, and the experience of every man and woman who has tried it proves it."

Travelers through the jungles of India drink the swamp water, even though it is filled with slime and covered with seum, but they invariably purify it by adding Pain-Killer. Stanley, the African explorer, never undertakes a journey without a plentiful supply of "Bangilla," as the natives call Pain-Killer. If this grand medicine is so effective in regions where death lurks on every side, where it recks in every pool, does it not stand to reason that we can safely meet the dangers of our own drinking water by its careful use? It is an absolute cure for cholera morbus in its worst forms, but how much better it is to prevent disease than to wait for its approach. By keeping this remedy constantly on hand the dangers of the summer can be avoided and health positively preserved.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

OFFICIAL-PITTSBURG.

VIEWERS' REPORT-

On the construction of a public sewer on Howe street, from Ivy street to Alken avenue. To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburg:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the city of Pittsburg, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1889, acopy of which is hereto attached, to make an assessment of the cost and expense of constructing a public sewer on Howe street, from Ivy street to Alken avenue, in said city, upon the property benefited theraby under the provisions of and in accordance with an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act authorizing and directing Councils of cities of the second class to provide for the improvement of streets, lanes, alleys and public highways, sewers and sidewalks, requiring plans of streets, providing for the appointment of a Board of Viewers of Street Improvements, prescribing their duties, granting appeals to Councils and Court, providing for the assessment and collection of damages and benefits, authorizing the use of private property and providing for filing liens and regulating proceedings thereon, and prohibiting the use of public streets, without authority of Councils," approved the 14th day of June, A. D. 1887, respectfully report:

That, having been first duly sworn and qualified according to the directions of said act, to discharge the duties of their appointment; that having viewed the premises, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and cansed a plot and statement to be made, as required by said act, and having given to the owner of each lot 19 days' notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1889, at the office of the Board of Viewers, in the city of Pittsburg, heard all complaints and evidence offered, and having made all modifications and corrections which they deem proper, assessed the cost and expense of constructing said sewer upon the foll

Chief of Department of the cost of the cos

ASSESSED.

Howe street, north side, from Ivy street to

THE WINDSOR

CAPE MAY, N. J. Directly on the beach.

W. W. GREEN. CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA. MAIN line Pennsylvania Railroad, on top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Now open. All trains stop at Crosson. F. circulars, etc., address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt.,
my7-2-D Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa. MONMOUTH HOUSE.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. WILL OPEN JUNE 29.

For terms and other information address
L. U. MALTBY,
Monmouth House, Spring Lake, N. J.,
Or Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, Pa.
jels-69-TTS NEW PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL,

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., Situated directly on the ocean, 18 miles due east of Norfolk, Va., via Norfolk and Va. R. R. This great seaside resort presents every advantage for luxury, comfort and health.

bealth.
Summer season opens June 15.
Elegant drives on the hard beach and through
the piney woods. The best surf bathing on the
cast. Send for Illustrated pamphlet. New
York office, 44 Broadway.
j. e6-778 S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

CAUTION W. L. Douglas' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers you shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the Factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. Douglas' Shoes. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe, or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I gustantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS

9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other \$3 shoe advertised. \$5,000 will be poid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The following lines will be found to be of the Same Quality of Excellence:

\$5.00 SHOE GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom-made shoes that cost from \$7 to \$0.

\$4.00 SHOE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT \$4 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes conting from \$6 to \$8.

\$3.50 SHOE FOR POLICEMEN. Bailroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. No Tacks or Wax Turead to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 AND \$2 SHOES LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from I to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EB STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.

"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common-Sense," "The Medium Common-Sense," "All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also, French Opera in Front Lace, on \$3 Shoe only.

Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world, supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle men's profits to the wearer.

Howe street, north side, from Ivy & Aiken avenue—
Wm. McGraw (28), 25 feet
J. Theobald (84), 75 feet.
N. W. Harper (28), 25 feet.
Mrs. R. L. Black (28), 25 feet.
H. J. Menger (27), 20,83 feet.
John Weiss (62), 54,50 feet.
John Weiss (62), 54,50 feet.
John A. Graver (28), 25,12 feet.
Mrs. M. J. Figdon (30), 20,93 feet.
S. P. Harper (30), 20,93 feet.
Hryan McGinnis (60), 53,86 feet.
W. Miller (50), 53,86 feet.
Robert Wailes (30), 20,94 feet.
John W. Cooper (88), 191.5 feet.
South side—
N. P. and G. W. Reed, 258 feet.
G. B. Bosworth, 48 feet
Helen H. Horsfall (*4), 61,59 feet
Mrs. M. E. Kabler, 56,62 feet.
Helen H. Horsfall (*4), 61,59 feet.
W. J. Asken, 45 feet.
Mrs. M. L. Asken, 45 feet.
Mrs. M. L. Asken, 45 feet.
J. T. Hamilton (38), 100,04 feet. Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL WENKE,
TIMOTHY O'LEARY, JR., Viewers.
PITTSBURG, July 3, 1880. jy28

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN.

le a fine seamless calf shoe, with Gondola tops and
Oak Leather bottoms. They are made in Congress,
Button and Lace, on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap
Toe, and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to
II, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have
been paying from \$5 to \$6 for shoes of this quality
do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as
two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are
not warranted by the manufacturer.

Our claims for this shoe over all other \$3 shoes
advertised are:

Ist. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable,
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
\$1 th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U.S.
7th. It great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

\$2.50 SHOE IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best Call Shoe for the price.

\$2.25 SHOE WORKINGMEN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

\$2.00 SHOE IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM \$3 TO \$3.50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price.

\$2.00 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

\$1.75 SHOE YOUTHS' SCHOOL, gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoet

to the wearer.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brock
H. J. & G. M. Lang, Furty-fifth and Butler streets. J. N. Frohring, 289 Fifth
Carter, 78 Fifth avenue. E. C. Sperber, 138 Carson street. In Alleghamy City, by 1
108 Federal street, and E. G. Hollman, 78 Robecon street.

Use' Without Soap The World was ready for Pearline-received it with

smiling face—outstretched arms and in a few years, has made the very name Pearline to mean perfect cleanliness, with ease, comfort and safety.

It's to your interest and ours to have you try it (we share the benefits with you). On coarse articles or fine; on anything washable. Delightful in the bath. Millions use Pearline because it helps them-not us. It helps us most to make an article that helps woman.

Beware imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous.

Pearline is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

BELL'S Soapona

HANDS UNINJURED. CLOTHES PURE AND SWEET. DISHES WASHED CLEAN.

THE CREAT WASHING POWDER.

BELL'S BUFFALO SOAP BEST SOAP MADE